

## SPECIAL MILITARY COUNCIL TO SAY IF CHINA SHALL FIGHT

Government Promises Adherence to Decision Of Majority

CALLED FOR 20TH

Nominal Entry Into War Is To Be Announced Within This Month

BAR GERMAN FLAG Is Prohibited From Being Flown on Inland Waters; Cancel Pilots' Tickets

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 12.—The question of whether China shall enter into the war against Germany will be decided by a special military conference, to be held here, on Friday, the 20th inst. The Government has promised to abide by the decision of the majority. China's nominal entry into the war against Germany will be announced within this month.

German Vessels Barred From Inland Waterways  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 12.—Instructions have been issued prohibiting vessels from navigating in the inland waters of China under the German flag and also withdrawing the licences of German pilots.

The vernacular papers publish an interesting telegram from Ma An-liang, the well-known Mohammedan General in Kansu, strongly urging the Government to declare war on Germany. He says that prudence and minute consideration should have been shown before the rupture with Germany, but, once the step was taken, there should be no hesitation.

The only course left is to join the Entente. He offers to lead the Kansu forces "to defeat and destroy those who disregard the rights of humanity and international law, to maintain virtue and justice."

Horrible Cruelties Are Alleged Against German War Nurses

Tantalise Wounded With Torture Out of Reach; Spit In Drink; Assault Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women Red Cross workers towards British wounded have been made to the Berne correspondent of The Times by scores of British soldiers of all ranks who have been released from the German prison-camps.

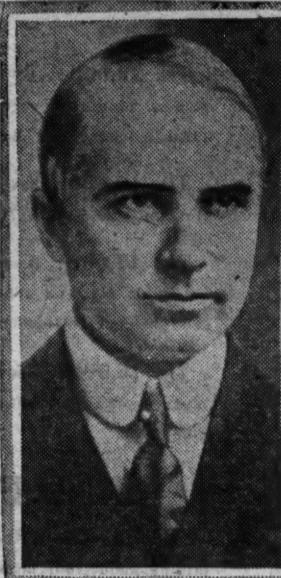
On the long journey of British wounded through Germany, it was a common amusement with these women to tempt the men, who were at the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink, to try and make them snatched at it and then withdrawing it. Many wounded men, begging for drink, had coffee, water or soup tendered to them and then, at the last moment, the gentle nurse would spit in the cup or glass.

Frequently, wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff, while the women looked on and laughed. An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water and then to pour it slowly on the ground.

Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as the refusal to give them nourishment. Nurses not only refused to attend the British wounded, but regularly insulted and spat at them and frequently even struck or kicked a bandaged limb, in order to give pain.

The truth is that the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism and it has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organisation of humanity.

## Chief of Transportation In U. S. War Council



DANIEL WILLARD.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who, according to Washington despatches, has been tentatively selected to head the transportation division of the proposed War Council, to be composed of President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, military men and a large number of railroad officials, industrial and scientific experts. The War Council probably would include the present National Council of Defense, the Naval Advisory Board of Inventors and the greatest gathering of great scientists for such a purpose in the history of the world. Samuel Gompers also would be a member, to handle the problem of providing labor to meet the military and industrial needs of the country in the event of war.

## U.S. Liner New York Is Damaged by Mine; All Aboard Rescued

Passengers Keep Perfect Order While Wireless Brings Aid; Vessel Is Docked  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 10.—Official.—The American liner New York (10,798 tons) has struck a mine. The passengers on board have been safely transferred to another vessel.

There were no casualties. The s.s. New York is proceeding under her own steam. No port is mentioned.

London, April 11.—The s.s. New York struck a mine, on Monday evening, during dinner-time. There was a terrific explosion in the fore-part of the ship, which tore a large hole below the water-line.

As the sixty passengers, including women and children, took their places in the boats in a very orderly manner, the wireless brought help and they were transhipped safely. The s.s. New York was towed into the Mersey and docked.

Another American Ship Sunken  
New York, April 5.—The American steamer Missourian, of 5,077 tons, has been torpedoed, without warning, in the Mediterranean Sea. All lives were saved.

American Republics' Move Affects Spain

Has Recently Relied On Them For Greater Part of Coal And Grain Supplies  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 11.—The entry of the American Republics into the war has seriously increased the difficulties of Spain, the greater part of whose supplies of grain and coal have recently come from America.

## The Weather

Fog and drizzling rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.1 and the minimum 49.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 74.3 and 49.1.

## Loiterer at Power Station Not Guilty, Is Verdict Of Holland's Consul-General

German Tried Secretly in Home of Fellow-Countryman, With His Own Consulate Official Present; Newspapermen Barred Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 12.—It is understood that the Minister of Justice is issuing instructions to the effect that cases in which there are German defendants are to be tried by Dutch consular authorities, except where the neutrality, integrity and safety of the State are concerned.

An extraordinary development has arisen in the case of Karl Frederick Scubert, the young German, a former member of the Peking Legation Guard and latterly, according to his own statement, a watchman at the German Consulate here, who, a few days ago, was arrested by a Chinese watchman on the charge of loitering in the grounds of the Riverside electricity power station. He has now been held by the Dutch Court to be guiltless and has been discharged from custody. At the preliminary hearing in the Mixed Court, American Assessor M. F. Perkins raised the point as to whether the man ought not to be sent to the Dutch Consulate, it being understood that Holland was at present looking after German interests.

This opinion was confirmed at a sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, and Scubert was accordingly handed over. It was understood that there would be a hearing during the afternoon and, at the appointed hour, representatives of the Press attended at the Dutch Consulate, only to learn that the session would be at No. 14 Yates Road.

Court in Private House

Thither they went and were ushered into a private house in the occupancy of F. Peltner. Waiting inside was H. Gatten, Chancellor of the German Consulate. Presently Consul-General de Reus of the Netherlands and Vice-Consul C. S. Lechner arrived and, after them, Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Advisor, who stated that he wished to watch the case.

Then the announcement was made that it was not proposed yet to have

an actual trial, but only a preliminary investigation and that representatives of the Press would be barred. Further, that the proceedings would be in German, a language with which Mr. Newman is not acquainted. There was some protest, but it availed nothing.

Dutch Consul Explains

Interviewed later, Consul-General de Reus said that the suspected man's evidence was taken at the investigation and also that of the Chinese who arrested him. At the conclusion, he decided there was no reason to take the case to trial. Accordingly, Scubert was discharged.

Herr Gatten, said Consul-General de Reus, had been lent to the Dutch Consulate, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, to act on behalf of the Dutch authorities in German interests in the International Settlement. The German house was taken for the hearing of the case, as being the first available premises which offered.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Consular authorities were looking out for other quarters which could be used in the interests of Germans in the International Settlement.

Mixed Court Hearing

When Scubert appeared at the Mixed Court, earlier in the day he was represented by Dr. O. Fisher, an American attorney.

Mr. Newman said that, since the adjournment, in conformity with the request of the Court, the Police notified the Consul-General for the Netherlands of the Assessor's statement that he considered the Dutch Consulate ought to be informed of the matter and, in reply, they had received a letter stating that the Consul-General entered his protest with the Municipal Council against his being brought up before the Mixed Court. The Consul-General protested that certain statements made by himself (Mr. Newman) in the Court were incorrect.

These statements might have been open to misunderstanding, owing to

## EXTENSIVE CORRUPTION FOUND IN DUTCH ARMY

Revelations Lead To Resignation Of General Krobatin, Minister Of War  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in Macedonia states that, according to reliable information, owing to popular dissatisfaction with German tyranny, rioting has broken out in several towns in Bulgaria, especially in Sofia, the Capital, where German cavalry charged the crowd during the first of these demonstrations, which are spreading and there were numerous casualties. In some cases, the Bulgarian troops sided with the populace, refused to attack the demonstrators and even joined them.

## WOUNDED BAYONETTED IS RUSSIAN ASSERTION

Murdered During Enemy's Temporary Occupation Of Terekhovev Trenches  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11 (By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports:—The enemy occupied our front trenches, northward of Rofische, but were driven out. The enemy forced an entrance into our trenches in the region of Terekhovev, in the direction of Sokal, but were compelled to evacuate them, after being bayonetted our wounded.

A stubborn battle is proceeding with the Turks, in the region of Racha, southward of Uchovne.

## MIKADO TO WILSON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, April 12.—The Emperor has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—"I desire to assure you of my feelings of satisfaction, inspired by the active and powerful intervention of the United States on the side of the Allied nations, with a view to upholding in common the sacred cause of the rights of humanity. May this step, taken by the United States at your solemn instance, serve at the same time to consecrate the lasting friendship of our two nations."

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Apr. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Apr. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shio Mar. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 18  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 21  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Apr. 18  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru Apr. 19  
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Apr. 28  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 18  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru May 2  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fusihimi M. May 5  
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru.

## Troops Guard U. S. Railroad Tunnel



At the Hoosic tunnel, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, in the western part of Massachusetts, through which much of the freight from the West has to pass, officials of Massachusetts have stationed soldiers of the Second Regiment of State Militia to guard against possible damage by cranks. The Hoosic tunnel is the largest and most important in New England, being 4½ miles long.

## ARGENTINE IS NEUTRAL, SYMPATHIES WITH U. S.

## EXTREMISTS' INFLUENCE TROUBLES NEW RUSSIA

Does Not Intend To Change Attitude Until Own Rights Are Violated  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wild Talk of Peace With Germany; Party Is Mainly One Of Malcontents  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, April 11.—While the Argentine intends to maintain neutrality until her own rights are violated, the Government has issued a declaration, sympathising with the motives of the United States in declaring war.

## Zardern and His Wife Had Suicide Compact

Agreed When Marrying, On Death Of Either, Other Was To End Life  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 12.—Captain Zardern, a German artillery officer who was detained at Fukuoka, committed suicide by strangling himself on March 1. Before this, his wife was murdered by a burglar on February 25. The news has not been published up to the present, in order to facilitate the tracing of the murderer, who was arrested at Kokura on April 7.

Captain Zardern left letters addressed to friends, in which he explained that his suicide was the result of an agreement with his wife, at the time of their marriage, that, when either died, the other would immediately commit suicide. He expressed his appreciation of the kind treatment which he received from the Japanese officials.

Petrograd, April 10.—At a congress of the Cadet, otherwise National Liberty Party, M. Roditchev said that a body of bold persons in Petrograd had dared to talk

of what was the reply of the German Socialists to the appeal of the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. What is unknown, is the backing these have in the army, if any.

Apparently, however, they are mainly nondescript malcontents, while others are of the Jacobin type, whose heads have been turned by the social upheaval. The secret efforts of the Germans to approach and influence these are not likely to succeed, in view of the steadfastness of the Government, which comprises the best elements in Russia.

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Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of the perfected tactical method,

as practised by the French at Verdun and the British at the Acre and

Arras, namely, a method which enables

the strongest field-fortresses to be

captured with less loss to the attackers

than to the defenders. It discredits

the theory once favored, that generalship nowadays is less important in war and that there are no great

British generals.

The tactical achievement of Field

Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and his able

staff, seconded by a remarkable group

of army commanders, is now thoroughly

appreciated and confidence is

universal that their deeper strategic

conceptions will be no less decisively

vindicated before long. It is now seen

that it is the Germans who are being

strategically outplayed on the western

front.

The Press Bureau announces that

M. Poincaré, the President of the

A Live Newspaper Devoted

to Progress in China

## BATTLE DEVELOPS ON LINES BRITISH PLAN, SAYS HAIG

He Makes Satisfactory Progress Everywhere; Captures More Villages

GUNS GREAT WORK

Positions Looking Impenetrable Blown to Bits, So Were No Obstacle

NEW TACTICS WIN Allies Evolve Strategy Ensuring Lowest Loss To Attackers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The situation is developing favorably, in accordance with our general plan. Early this morning, we captured the village and heights of Monchy-Preux and La Bergere. We are making satisfactory progress elsewhere on the battle-front. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, emphasises that the decisiveness of our supremacy in heavy artillery has been

French Republic, has sent a message to the King, saying: "I have great pleasure in congratulating Your Majesty on the fine success achieved by your valiant troops and doubt not that it is the prelude of new victories."

The King has replied, expressing his heartfelt gratitude.

**Berlin's Bulletin**

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports:—We heavily repulsed strong British forces, attacking on a wide front, on both sides of the Arras to Cambrai road. Fresh fighting has developed here since this morning and also between Boullecourt and Queant.

The enemy are bombarding St. Quentin and La Fere with grenades and shrapnel. The artillery action from Vailly to Rethel daily increases in violence. A quick counter-thrust frustrated a French coup-de-main, eastward. Berry-au-Bac. Batter Germans E. by

Paris, April 11.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Oise, there has been reciprocal artillery activity. South of the Oise, we destructively bombarded the German organisations east of Coucy and south of the Ailette.

The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the sector of Neuville-sur-Margival, on the left of the Meuse. In the direction of Béthincourt, our guns caught and completely destroyed a train.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—There has been artillery activity in the region of the Somme and the Oise. Lively grenade-fighting occurred during the night, towards Maisons - de - Champagne. There has been a somewhat violent artillery duel in Bois-le-Pretre.

**News Briefs**

On and after May 1, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.), will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuan Road. The American Trading Company, who hitherto held the agency, will cease to act as agents for the above corporation on and after May 1.

The ordinary general meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., will be held on Tuesday, April 24.

Commencing from tonight, the Apollo Theater has secured the services of Mr. Walter McKay, an American banjoist, monologist, and singer of comic songs. Some of his songs, of his own composition, are parodies of popular ditties in the United States. Mr. McKay is on his way from America to Australia to fill a six months' engagement.

The second annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Palace Hotel today at 5 p.m.

Mr. A. J. Moore Bennett, manager of the Anglo-Chinese Engineering Association, who proceeded homewards via Siberia in February at the request of his directors, is held up in Bergen, unable to cross to Britain.—P. D. N.

Clarke's Circus is to open on Monday next at Chang Su-ho's Gardens and, judging by the press notices in Hongkong, the company is a first-class one and should prove a source of great enjoyment to young and old. There are fourteen performers, all Europeans. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement.

In H. M. Supreme Court yesterday before Sir Havilland de Saumarez (Judge), an application was made by Mr. R. N. Macleod in the matter of Szechuan and Yunnan, to have granted on February 17 last year the Court made an order that the company do have one year's further time within which to take the necessary steps for the appointment of such number of directors who are British subjects within the limits of the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1914, as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of Article 3 of such order, and the Company do have liberty to apply. Counsel now applied for further time. An affidavit, he added, had been filed by Mr. Merriman stating that the facts were the same in all respects as they were last year. A year's extension was granted from the present date.

**Loiterer At Power Station Not Guilty**

(Continued from Page 1)

their being answers to questions from the Bench. The Court had asked him whether the Dutch Consul-General had been notified of the matter and he said: "No" and also that the Police did not know of any official reason why they should notify him. **Must Submit to Chinese Laws**

It was well known, of course, being published in the Municipal Gazette, that the Dutch Consulate had taken over German interests, but he was, at that time, merely making a statement as to what appeared on the face of it, to be the state of affairs in regard to the jurisdiction over criminal matters, which was totally different, being a question of extraterritoriality. In support of that statement, there was a letter from General Lu Jung-hsiang, Commissioner of Defence, which said that Germans resident in the Settlement must submit to all Chinese laws and ordinances in force.

That was the translation of a proclamation issued by the Chinese Government. Therefore, the whole difficulty arose over the interpretation of the term "German interests." The Dutch Consul-General requested that the accused be brought up before him at 2.30 that afternoon and he (Mr. Newman) was instructed to take a perfectly impartial view of the matter and that they were quite willing, with the Court's permission, that an order should be made that the prisoner be detained in custody and taken before the Dutch Consul-General that afternoon. The Chairman of the S.M.C. and the Senior Consul had been in consultation on the subject and agreed that this was now the best course to take.

The Assessor said that, at the last hearing, his opinion with regard to the legal position was, substantially, exactly the same as Mr. Newman's. In the absence of any definite knowledge, German subjects resident within the Settlement must naturally be brought before the Mixed Court.

At that time, it was known to him that the Magistrate had an official despatch stating that the Consul-General for the Netherlands had taken over the interests of German subjects, but that official despatch did not make it explicit whether judicial control was to be exercised or not and he had considered it advisable that the case should be remanded. He might say now that further instructions did come on Tuesday, setting forth the arrangements which had been made by the Chinese authorities with the Dutch authorities.

Those arrangements were to the effect that the Dutch authorities should exercise control in the ordinary jurisdiction in civil cases and also in criminal cases, with the exception of certain provisions of the Chinese Penal Code, relating to more heinous offences and offences against the State, jurisdiction in which was retained by the Chinese authorities themselves. On the charge sheet in this case, there was no reference to the Chinese Penal Code and, obviously, the case was one of those ordinary offences in which it was understood control was vested in the Dutch authorities for trial.

Consequently, he considered that the proper procedure was for the Court to transfer the case to the Dutch Consul-General, at the same time making it known that the cases reserved by the Chinese authorities for trial by their own courts would in future be tried at the Mixed Court.

Dr. Fischer asked the court to allow him to make a few remarks in connection with the case.

Mr. Newman submitted that Dr. Fischer had no standing in the case in the Mixed Court, as it had now been transferred to the Dutch authorities and could not be represented in the Mixed Court.

Dr. Fischer said he did not wish to re-open the case, but that he desired to contradict some allegations that were made regarding his client at the hearing on Tuesday.

The Assessor decided that, if any remarks were made before the Mixed Court which was necessary, should be contradicted, that contradiction ought to be taken in the Dutch Court.

Mr. Newman said he was the only speaker who made any allegations regarding accused at the last hearing and none of his allegations were misleading.

Dr. Fischer—According to my client, they were misleading.

The Court refused to hear Dr. Fischer.

**Villiers Picks 3 Greatest Men of the War In Britain**

They Are Lloyd George, Sir William Robertson And Lord Northcliffe, Asserts Famous Correspondent

By Domino

The British Army is doing great things on the Western front just now, and I have no doubt that it will do even greater things, but nothing will, or can compare with that wonderful retreat from Mons. There is no parallel to it in the history of the world," So said Mr. Frederick Villiers in a chat that I had with him last night.

Many years ago, one hardly likes to think how many, I first met Mr. Villiers, and it was at the London Pavilion. He was lecturing on some of his campaigns in Northern Africa, and though he followed either George Robey or Ernest Shand, I am not quite sure which and it really does not matter, he kept a huge audience spellbound with his spirit-ed descriptions of warfare.

Tonight at the Country Club he has a bigger thing to talk about and that is the World War, and he intends to illustrate it with slides. There is no need to tell you that for many years now Mr. Villiers has been at the very forefront of war correspondents in Britain and that his wonderfully descriptive sketches have been the features in such papers as the Graphic and the Illustrated London News.

"This is my twentieth war," said the veteran artist "and naturally it presents many unique features. I have known nothing like present conditions in any war that I have previously been connected with. The only thing that approaches the trench fighting of today is the work done by the Japanese in their attack and capture of Port Arthur."

But maybe I am going along too fast. It is only natural that you should want to know a little about Mr. Villiers. He is a remarkable personality apart from the things that he has seen. I would not like to say how old he is. All that I know is that he looks today very much as he looked to me in 1905, and that is a long time ago. He is sturdy built and wears a beard not unlike the present French president's. In fact if I said he was like that particular patriot I would be giving you the nearest description that is possible. Mr. Villiers talks well, and he has that magnetism that thrills an audience.

Among the many campaigns that he has not only gone through but has also made history out of, are the Arabi Pasha affair in Egypt, which had its death blow in Tel-el-Kebir, and after that he saw service in the "Relief of Gordon" venture and Omdurman. South Africa then called him and his sketches of that series of battles will last as long as our history. His first serious work was in the Turkey-Serbia strife in 1876. He has many a good story to tell of the war 'twixt Japan and China and perhaps none is more amusing than that in which one Chinese held an umbrella over three of his countrymen while they potted at the Japanese in the pouring rain.

"There are three great men that have saved the British Empire" said Mr. Villiers "and they are Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Northcliffe and Sir William Robertson. Each in his own department is fine, and each will win the applause of history. Lord Northcliffe is no fool and his attack on the Government was not only well timed but providential. His demand for high explosives was absolutely necessary and the answer to it is seen in the present offensive."

I asked what he thought of the present situation in France and his words were something like this. "We did not do well in our first push because things were not ready. Now we are all right and we should forge ahead. What we have done is good, very good, but we shall do better. One thing, remember, no matter what mistake we have made. Thomas Atkins is not to be blamed for it. He is simply splendid! No, the young officer is not to blame, either; he is tip-top. It is simply wonderful what our fellows have done in the past and it is quite impossible to praise them too much."

"What would you say is the chief difference between the present war

and the last? I asked. "I would say that the chief difference is that we are all right and we should forge ahead. What we have done is good, very good, but we shall do better. One thing, remember, no matter what mistake we have made. Thomas Atkins is not to be blamed for it. He is simply splendid! No, the young officer is not to blame, either; he is tip-top. It is simply wonderful what our fellows have done in the past and it is quite impossible to praise them too much."

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## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GAINING IN MEMBERSHIP

Mr. McGregor Advises On Gardening As An Aid To Health  
Of Shanghai

Sir H. de Saumarez presided at the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society held at his rooms at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon.

The chairman said the accounts before them did not differ in any notable particular from those of other years. They had a balance of \$84 which at all events was satisfactory as far as it went. It really should be somewhat larger but there would possibly be something coming back on behalf of the current year's working in the matter of the small gardens competition. That they would find out later.

With regard to the flower show, the secretary reported (and there was no better judge than Mr. McGregor), that this was of good quality and at least equal to former shows. None of the exhibits was of exceptional merit but decidedly more were shown. The secretary also drew attention to the fact that the decorated dinner tables were fewer. That of course was a matter for the public; if they liked the competition they could decorate as many tables as they wanted to; if they did not the society could not make them.

With regard to the treasurer's report, he thought he had said all that was necessary and it only remained to be added that the attendance at the shows continued very much the same. The fact that there were more members showed that more interest was being taken. The position of the society was one of which they had reason to be satisfied when there were so many calls upon the purses of the public and so many other things to distract them from what was the hobby of the members of the society, and more than their hobby, the little service which as a society they hoped to render to the community of Shanghai.

According to the report, Mr. McGregor had written some very interesting general observations, particularly on the question of the cultivation of vegetables in consequence of the war as to what was the better or worse means of utilising spare space and applying it to their position in Shanghai. Of course it might be difficult to lay down what ought to be done but he thought if they worked for the beauty and good health of the place they were filling the corner the society aspired to fill. Mr. McGregor, in conclusion, made a very sound point in which he said that the proper operations of gardeners must tend to the health of the place.

The chairman moved the adoption of the accounts and this being seconded by Mr. F. Aycough, who suggested that the ladies on the committee should stimulate interest in the competition for decorated tables, was carried.

The present committee with the addition of Mr. R. C. Turner were re-elected for the forthcoming year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

**Commerce Chambers**  
Thank British Fleet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—The annual meeting representing over a hundred Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom sent the First Lord of the Admiralty a copy of a resolution passed at the meeting expressing "profound admiration for the services rendered by the navy and heartfelt gratitude for the way the fleet has protected our country and commerce and safeguarded the lives of our families and ourselves. We associate with this expression of thanks the mercantile marine."

Admiral Sir David Beatty replied: "All ranks will value very greatly this tribute to the work of the fleet."

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## Seventh Day Adventists' Subscription Book Campaign in China Wins Success



Mr. H. M. Blunden, shown in the center, front, and his co-porteurs who have made a splendid record for the Seventh-Day Adventists in book subscription and Christian literature work in China.

Yesterday at the 11.15 a.m. session of the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists being held at Ningkoo and Ward Roads, Mr. H. M. Blunden, who had charge of the circulation of literature in China, rendered a most interesting report of what can be done with Christian literature in this land.

During 1916, 41,080 paid subscriptions of 5c. Mex. each were received by the Publishing House here in Shanghai for the monthly magazine, besides thousands of single copies being sold each month by the co-porteurs who work on a commission basis.

Following in the footsteps of the denominational literature policy, a subscription book work has been started, Mr. Blunden said:

"In July, 1916, we launched our subscription book work in China with the little volume, 'Health and Longevity.' We were very conservative in our hopes at first, so our publishing board voted an edition of 3,000 copies with which to make what was termed, 'the experiment.' Before three months had passed by an order was given to push through with all haste a second edition of 8,000 copies to meet the demands of the field. This book has been sold at a profit to the Mission of about 26% of the retail value. Our co-porteurs have received 40% commission, and have earned as high as \$100 Mex. per month on this basis."

Pastor C. H. Watson, president of the Australasian Union, reported on an organisation embracing 9 local conferences and also outlying island mission fields. Speaking of those among whom he works, he said, "The low-type man of the Australian will, the sullen headhunter and wild cannibal of Melanesia, the naked savage of New Guinea, the courteous but debased sons of Polynesia, the princely but Godless Maoris, with the progressive and intelligent descendants of many European races, are all found in these conferences and missions; and to these people the message is being given in fourteen languages."

Two publishing houses supply literature for the vast Australasian field, the one for the vast Australasian field, the other for the smaller islands. The former has a circulation of 50,000 copies. The magazine, "Outlook," has also had a wide circulation."

In closing his report, Pastor Watson said: "The curse of war has smitten every prospect of our fair land, but it neither hinders nor hampers the cause of the Lord."

find ourselves gazing dolefully at a skeleton!

The majority of Stevenson's critics agree that his style is simplicity itself. He uses a very small vocabulary, but every word is aptly chosen, every sentence is vivid. He dwells just long enough on a scene or a person to let us see it or him, as the case may be, and he constantly stimulates our imagination, so that we see even more than he actually tells us. He appeals very realistically to our senses; we actually hear the tapping of the blind man's stick, and the very sound adds to our horror, we smell the tar and the strong salt sea wind as the "Hispaniola" sails straight towards the scene of adventure, and we can see the awe inspiring figure of Long John so vividly that we catch our breath whenever he walks onto the page!

We actually live the story, we go through the varied experiences of little Hawkins as though he were ourselves. Another secret of Stevenson's appeal, which is very clearly shown in "Treasure Island" is his constant call to our imagination.

People who do not like the book—fortunately for themselves they are few in number—are those who have no imagination, and who are entirely grown up. To the latter

Stevenson stimulates our imagination all the time. He not only arouses our wonder and curiosity, but also to amaze us; instead of saying too much about an incident he does not say quite enough. He leaves it to our imagination to round it out ourselves.

When we first meet a character, we are never quite sure whether he is

different types of books attract us in different ways; some for their historical interest, others for moral or sociological reasons, and still others by a far more illusive quality summed up in the equally illusive word—"charm." "Treasure Island" possesses no particular historical value, nor are there in it any new or important problems, but that it possesses a high degree of charm which very few of its readers will deny. A large part of this is due to Stevenson's style. Countless thousands of books in every language have been written about hidden treasure; it is one of the oldest themes in the literary history of all nations, so that it is therefore all the more remarkable that Stevenson has made a book of such intense interest out of so well worn a theme.

Now to dissect an author's style too closely is apt to prove a case of "familiarity breeds contempt." This is particularly true when the style is as simple as Stevenson's, and were we to discuss the exact structure of his sentences, the purpose of his plot and the way he unfolds it, we should

friend or foe. Instead of exclaiming, "Here is the villain," we say "Just who are you, anyway?" and in this way our imagination is aroused and our interest heightened. To the very last page in the book we are never quite certain of the part John Silver is next to play.

"Treasure Island" is entirely lost upon the prosaic individual who has forgotten he was ever a child, or worse still, who has forgotten the child and his safety in his past. To such unfortunate beings, whose love of adventure has narrowed to the excitement of purchasing a new kind of furnace coal, or speculating upon the probable sum total of the grocer's bill, "Treasure Island" is like a flat and motionless painting. Its colors are too vivid to be real, its theme too child-like to excite us, but of great importance of readers our youth, for love of adventure is caused to its height by this thrilling tale of hidden treasures and blithethly buccaneers. To us, "Treasure Island" is full of life, of color and of excitement. It's a real moving picture, and as in the days of our childhood, we enter into it heart and soul. Stevenson, by his simple, vivid style, has knowledge of the youth which always remains in us, has cast a charm over "Treasure Island" to which we all readily succumb.

### FIRES OF THE DAY

At 11.30 a.m. yesterday a telephone message was received by the Fire Brigades stating there was smoke rising from a roof near East Yuhang and Dixwell Roads. On arrival it was found that some bedding in a room on the first floor of a timber merchant's office and residence was alight, and the fire had crept up the partition to the roof timbers. The inmates had effectively dealt with the outbreak as regards the bending and partition, but could not reach the ceiling, which was ripped down by the brigade and a small jet quickly extinguished the fire above.

An hour later a call was received from the Mixed Court and a station call was given. The Victoria Co. found some small dwelling houses near the junction of Kansuh and Haining Roads in flames. The outbreak was in a rather congested locality and was slightly to the north of the Mixed Court and against a large silk factory on Kansuh Road. Streams were laid on through the latter to protect it. Streams were then laid down alleyways from Kansuh and Haining Roads to deal with the actual fire and in about a quarter of an hour the outbreak was practically extinguished. The staff of the silk factory got to work with a line of hose from a private hydrant, and some cocoons were slightly damaged by water. Otherwise the surrounding property was not damaged.

The Australasian Union Conferences

has a church membership of 6,000, the biennial tithe receipt totaling \$25,694 gold. This Union Conference receives the greatest tithe per capita of any Union Conference in the world, an average of \$23 gold per member.

In closing his report, Pastor Watson said: "The curse of war has smitten every prospect of our fair land, but it neither hinders nor hampers the cause of the Lord."

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## FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH TO IMPERIAL DELEGATES

Smuts Tells Of Arras Battle;  
Record Bombardment Leaves  
Shells Increased

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and H. R. H. the Maharajah of Bikarir were presented with the freedom of Edinburgh today. The Lord Provost, who presided over a great assembly of citizens, in Usher Hall, addressing Sir Robert Borden, said that he and his delegates had come to sit at the great Council Board of the nation, to discuss important questions of common concern.

One of them was an Indian Prince who was invested with the splendid traditions of his race and ancestry and was united to the British Crown by ties of fealty and devotion which had never been more strikingly manifested than during the past three years.

Another was a distinguished elder statesman, who had served the Empire splendidly for many years in both capacities, although he had previously fought against them to the best of his great ability. Today, he and General Botha, the Premier of South Africa, the great asset of the Empire and the world.

General Smuts, replying, referred to his recent visit to France. He said that he saw the opening phase of the great battle of Arras. The German organisation had been overtaken and notwithstanding the heaviest bombardment in the history of the world, he found in the evening that the amount of the British shells had actually been increased. He declared that they also had the mastery of the

air and he never saw an enemy aeroplane.

Sir Robert Borden said that a very reassuring statement of the conditions of the flying service was recently given at a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet. The position disclosed might be summarised as follows:

"The machines we are turning out today are equal, if not superior, to any that the Germans possess and are being produced at a rapidly increasing rate. The average efficiency of the machines we are now using is equal to the average of the German machines."

"A very important fact to remember is that the British air service is undertaking extensive duties, of vital importance to the operations in the field, which are not being carried out and have never been attempted, at least, to anything like the same extent, by the German air service. The more extensive service in the air thus carried on for essential purposes must inevitably be attended by increased losses, and the real question is regarding the value of the information thus obtained, as compared with the losses sustained. The military authorities entertain no doubt on that subject."

He emphasized the profound influence of the war upon the Empire, in bringing about an important advance in constitutional relations and uniting in common endeavour, for the common good, Great Britain, the Dominions and India. It would also draw the British and American Commonwealths closer together.

Sir Robert Borden also emphasized the need after the war for closer attention to the potentialities of the vast and varied resources of the Empire. "We must take stock of these, exercise effective control and utilise them to the highest national advantage."

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## Task Of the American Navy In The Clash With Germany

Hunting the Submarine Likely to Be Largest Share Of  
The Work Confronting the Fleet of the United States

The condition of the American Navy and the part the American fleets will play in the war at sea constitute one of the absorbing topics of this critical time. For the time being, at least, America's war will be a naval war and her fleet her most important contribution to the actual operations. The following article is from the latest number of the *World's Work*. It is worth reproduction because of the general arguments contained in it, but it considerably underestimates the amount of special preparation which our Navy has undergone in the last two years.

At the prospect of hostilities with Germany the American Navy finds itself in much the same situation as the British fleet at the beginning of the European War. The British Fleet had just finished a naval review and had mobilised its fighting ships. Likewise the breaking off of relations with Germany found the American battle fleet precisely where, according to all prearranged war plans, it would station itself in case of hostilities with a first class power—in the Caribbean Sea. But the difference is, of course, that our main fleet is in no danger of having a major adversary in its territory.

A modern fighting fleet is measured by capital ships, a term including the dreadnaught type and the battle cruiser. We now have afloat 12 of these ships; five are under construction and eight have been appropriated for, of which the contracts for four have been let. This gives us in actual service and under way a fleet that numbers twenty-five. England entered the war with twenty-nine capital ships afloat and 17 building, a total of 46; Germany had seventeen in commission and eleven under way, or twenty-eight. Of the other nations France had three capital ships and nine building; Japan four and six building; Italy three afloat and seven building; Austria-Hungary three and will live momentarily expecting the five building. Russia did not possess a single capital ship when the war started, although she had eleven under construction. Just what all these belligerent navies have accomplished since 1914 is not known.

That statement that Uncle Sam has twenty-five dreadnaughts built, building, or authorized includes in the calculation the four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers included in the great naval program adopted last fall. But the contracts for these four battle cruisers have not yet been let.

The bids for the new battleships call for completion in from thirty to thirty-nine months, while the private battleships, though is problematical, or authorized includes in the calculation the four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers included in the great naval program adopted last fall. But the contracts for these four battle cruisers have not yet been let.

The latest navy year book gives our Navy seventeen battleships of the first line—really a formidable fighting force. But this list includes the Tennessee and the California, whose keels have not yet been laid, but upon which a considerable amount of preliminary work has been done, and the Idaho, Mississippi, and New Mexico which are not yet completed, though well advanced. The exact condition of work on these is as follows:

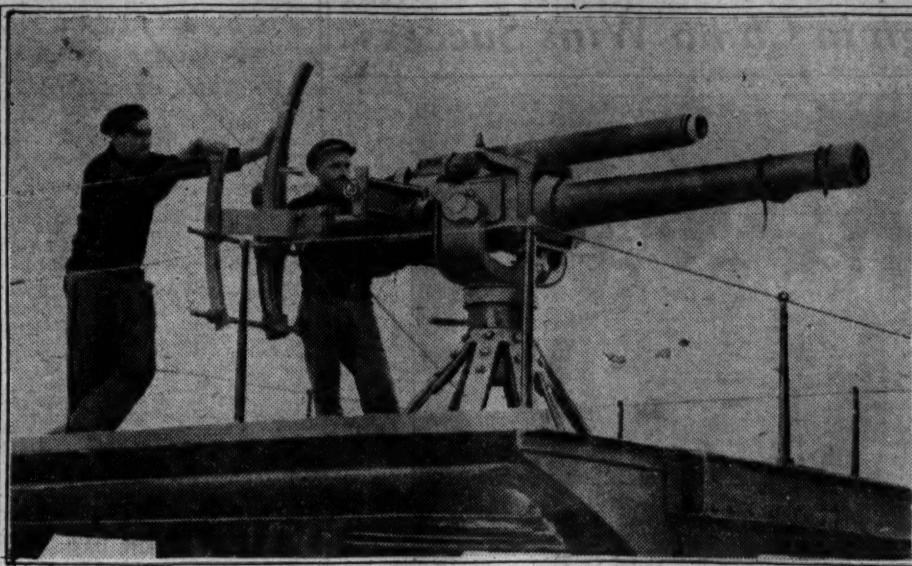
Name	Nov. 1, 1916.	Per cent completed
New Mexico	52 percent.	
Mississippi	59 percent.	
Idaho	65 percent.	
Tennessee	14 percent.	
California	61 percent.	
Total	150	

These are the ships—doubtless many of them are not particularly serviceable—that we should have to use for anti-submarine warfare. Their business would be to patrol the coast, always going at their highest speed—as this speed is the best protection they have against submarines—and attack the underwater craft wherever they may show themselves. England has found these light craft their best means of disposing of this hidden enemy. All, even the smallest, carry guns of three inch caliber and more, from which a single, well-planted shot suffices to send the enemy to the bottom. Submarines, of all fighting craft, are the most vulnerable, and, although we hear many

This table seems to indicate that, in a few months, probably before the end of summer, we shall have fifteen dreadnaughts in our first battle line. What purpose will these serve in a war against Germany?

Under present conditions, they can be regarded only as a source of poten-

## French 77-Millimeter Gun on S. S. *Rocheambeau*



GUN ON S.S. ROCHAMBEAU. © INTERNATIONAL

The French liner *Rochambeau* was the first Allied merchant ship to arrive at the port of New York armed fore and aft. The picture shows the *Rochambeau*'s 77-millimeter stern gun, attended by two expert French gunners.

stories that Germany has built submarines with armor thick enough to resist the smaller shells, the chances are that most will succumb to attack from small surface boats. Submarine hunting is a risky sport, as a torpedo or gunfire not infrequently gets the "hunter" but, on the whole, it is an efficacious way of meeting the underwater peril. Also, the United States has many vessels privately owned, steam yachts and the like, which, by installing guns, can be converted into fair submarine hunters.

### Hunting Submarines

That German submarines can operate in American waters is one fact that we well understand in advance. In the last eight months two strange visitors from the Fatherland have paid us more or less unwelcome visits. The vessel that has the greatest practical interest for Americans now is the U-53, which arrived suddenly on Newport, R. I. last October, stayed for an hour or two and, sailing out to sea, came to the surface off Nantucket and sank five merchant ships. Supposing this U-53 had directed its hostilities against the United States, what would have been its mode of operation and just how much injury could it have done us?

In estimating the offensive qualities of this destructive problem, we must revise considerably our prepossessions about submarines. The mere fact that the U-53 crossed the Atlantic and presumably returned without taking on new supplies shows that she was a submarine the like of which had been unknown before the war. It is true that she represented essentially no new ideas in under-water boats; the only interesting thing was that she had realised these qualities in an extreme degree. Though it is not at all unlikely that there are now plenty of submarines as large, or even larger, than the U-53, in both the German and English navies, this visitor represented a Leviathan among under-water craft.

Suppose that the United States Navy had mapped out a complete plan for fighting submarines and was ready for this presumptuous German emissary. What then would have happened? Perhaps in time our naval experts, who are by no means unskilled, will work out more successful schemes for submarine-hunting than the English, but what we can learn from this, latter source will do excellent service. In that case our Navy would have plotted the most vulnerable points on the Atlantic seaboard—say the waters about the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, those about Delaware Bay, those about New York, which would include the waters outside Sandy Hook as well as those about the eastern entrance to the Sound—which the U-53 entered—and those about Boston. Each of these areas command our greatest

ports—the Chesapeake; Baltimore, Washington, Richmond; the Delaware; Philadelphia, and Wilmington; the other; New York, Boston, and all the places reached by Long Island Sound. These are the Atlantic areas in which, in the opinion of naval men, are most likely to be attacked by submarines. They fear not so much for their own safety as for the safety of their territories—for those fearing its attacks.

Our greatest need, in case of hostilities, is in preparation. We shall have to do an enormous amount of work on the Navy and spend large amounts of money, in order to put it in fighting trim. Fortunately we shall have the opportunity of doing this for there is little likelihood that we shall engage in naval hostilities on a large scale. Our navy chiefs understand perfectly what we need and have made all their plans for eventualities; the political branch is the only thing that has stood in the way of an efficient Navy. The Navy Department has lost much valuable time in the last two years and the outbreak of the German difficulty found the Secretary engaged in a squabble with our largest munition manufacturers. The first step in preparedness should be the establishment of more cordial relations between the munition makers and the Administration. Uncle Sam should abandon at once all his wild goose schemes for armor plants and projectile factories and get to work with the manufacturers who are ready to begin work immediately. Practically all these concerns are willing to co-operate with the Government, and it is only the cheapest demagogism which detracts in this willingness a desire to advertise its presence. While undergoing this ordeal, the submarine is make huge profits. The Government

First of all, we must free our minds of one prevailing idea. The important fact is that the submarine spends most of her time on the surface. The U-53's ability to sail seventy miles under water without rising is regarded as a great achievement. Most submarines, that is, cannot keep submerged nearly so long. The reason is that it has to come to the surface to recharge its electric batteries. This recharging is done by the oil engines which can work only on the surface because of the exhaust. In addition to its other disadvantages, this recharging process makes a noise that can be heard five miles away, which means that the submarine is easily detected in this willingness a desire to advertise its presence. While undergoing this ordeal, the submarine is make huge profits. The Government

can commandeer any plants, but the marines of about 500 tons, one experimental submarine, one fuel ship, one hospital ship, one ammunition ship, and one gunboat. The Department has already let contracts for all these vessels except the four battle cruisers and three scout cruisers. These units, as well as the others provided in the 1916 bill, are intended to form part of a modern symmetrical navy. It is doubtful whether the present exigency, so far as rush construction is concerned, would be met best by hurrying work on this program. The Allies already have battle fleets large enough to "contain" the German squadrons. The war, as already said, has settled down to submarine operations. Our work, so far as we have any to do, should be concentrated upon meeting this menace.

Clearly, therefore, our shipyards should be devoted to turning out, in large quantities, the type of vessel most useful for fighting submarines. We should not neglect work on larger units of the fleet for there are other national dangers facing us than those that come from Germany, but the Department should certainly devote much attention to turning out destroyers, light and swift cruisers, and other vessels of special type which have demonstrated great usefulness in meeting precisely the present situation. The greatest lack in the American Navy, at the present moment, is destroyers and this lack we should immediately set about to remedy, even at the cost of delaying other work.

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## PEKING INVESTIGATING OPIUM DEAL CHARGES

Return Parliament's Resolution  
Demanding Cancellation As  
Against Constitution

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Peking, April 12.—The Government has returned the resolution passed recently by Parliament demanding the cancellation of the opium deal. The Government contends that it is not obliged to enforce such a resolution, which is not sanctioned in the provisional constitution. The Government adds that investigations have been instituted as regards the alleged corrupt practices in negotiating the purchase.

### CANTON'S TROUBLES

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Canton, April 12.—With the exception of the militarists, the citizens here disapprove of the appointment of Liang Kwang as inspector by Li Yung-ting, declaring that the military administration at present is already causing Canton a monthly deficit of over a million dollars. The additional post means a greater army and greater expenditure.

The Cantonese suspect that Li Yung-ting is working in Peking to oust the present civil governor, Chu Ching-lan. They have, therefore, decided to hold a mass meeting next week, to protest and also to express their disapproval of the return of Li Kai-hsien and Chang Ming-chi.

### Extended Facilities To Chinese in Japan

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Tokio, April 12.—When Wang Fu-wei visited Baron Motono, he suggested that the 3,000 Chinese students in Japan should be given facilities to come into more personal touch with the prominent men and leading thinkers. The suggestion is receiving favorable consideration.

### JAPAN RESENTFUL AT HIGHER CHINA DUTIES

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Tokio, April 12.—Opposition to the raising of the Chinese Customs tariff is growing stronger. Ten spinning companies are expected to jointly approach the authorities to invite their attention to the danger menacing the mutual economic development and interests of the two countries. A joint demonstration in opposition will be held in Tokio, on April 13 and at Osaka, on April 15.

### Swedish Government Seizes Food Stocks

Orders Daily Rationing; Seven  
Ozs. Flour Or Grain; 13 1/2  
Ozs. Bread Per Head

*Reuter's Agency War Service*  
Copenhagen, April 11.—The Swedish Government has taken control of all fats and stocks of maize and rice and the daily rations henceforth for each person will be seven ounces of flour or grain, 5 1/2 ounces of hard and 8 ounces of soft bread.

### NO OFFICE FOR TIEN

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Peking, April 12.—In view of the Parliamentary opposition, the Government has abandoned the idea of nominating Tien Wen-ien as Minister for the Interior. Hsia Shou-kang, chief secretary in the Presidential office, is mentioned as a probable candidate.

### Spurned 1,000 Times, Wins Her After Eleven Years



MISS VIOLA TRUEMAN

Perseverance has finally won for Harry G. Farnum, of New York City, the hand of Miss Viola E. Trueman, a sixteen-year-old Boston belle. Farnum first asked for Miss Trueman's hand when the latter was five years old. He proposed to her father and was laughed at. But Farnum waited and later proposed to Miss Trueman herself. She spurned him, Farnum says, at least 1,000 times in the two years that he courted her. Her parents ridiculed his suit for eleven years. Finally they came to take him seriously, and then Miss Trueman consented. They are going to be married just as soon as young Mr. Farnum can arrange it.

**Bandman Co. At  
The Country Club**

The Bandman Company gave a delightful entertainment at the Country Club, last night, in aid of the British Women's Work Association. Needless to say, the hall was crowded and every item was vigorously encor-

aged.

Sir Havilland de Saussure set the ball rolling by introducing the artists.

He said that his duty was unnecessary, since everyone knew the Bandman people probably a good deal better than they knew him. He also said that he was sure that all those who were going to entertain were anxious to co-operate in forwarding the good work that the B.W.W.A. were doing.

All the members of the Bandman Company were in evidence and all Compton good. In the first place, Kelhawn gained the big hand of the evening with his magnificent singing. Miss Gracie Rosslyn and both of her sisters were also very popular.

Miss Manners, Mr. Cowan and Mr. Leyland Hodges sang their way into everyone's heart and Compton Compton was, as usual, clever. But all were good and that is all there is to it.

The fund should benefit to a large extent.

### GEN. LO MUST STAY

*Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press*  
Peking, April 12.—Since Lo Pei-kin's request to come to Peking was granted, telegrams have poured in from various parts of the military in Szechuan, insisting that serious trouble is likely to occur if Lo Pei-kin leaves. Indeed, there are already signs of unrest. The Government has, therefore, wired, instructing Lo Pei-kin to postpone his departure until the situation is normal.

### CANADIAN EXPERT ADVISES GEN. WOOD

Col. H. A. Bruce, Consulting Surgeon of British Army, Sees American Officer

New York, March 11.—Col. Herbert A. Bruce, formerly inspector-general of the Canadian overseas medical forces, who is in this city for the purpose of sailing today on the Carmania in order to begin his new work as consulting surgeon of the British army in France, had a talk with Major-Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday.

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Militia, also in New York, it being unofficially understood that he has invented a new explosive which he wishes to explain to representatives of the United States Government.

Col. Bruce, who has been home on a furlough, went to Washington two weeks ago and conferred with Secretary Lansing and members of the National Defense Council, including Surgeon-Gen. William C. Gorgas and Samuel Gompers. He was able to give them valuable facts regarding the methods whereby the sanitary condition of the Canadian troops has been improved more than was at one time thought possible. It is believed that yesterday's conversation with Gen. Wood was along the same lines, and has an important bearing on the plans to place the American army medical service on a war footing if necessary.

With Col. Bruce is Victor Ross, an editor of the Toronto Globe. He is helping his Government place a new bond issue, the third which Canada has voted since the war began. Mr. Ross said at the Biltmore that he expected a considerable part of the bonds would be sold in New York.

"Canada is very glad to sell them here," he said. "Before the war the United States was our third best customer for Canadian goods, yet we paid for them with money borrowed from England. Now we are borrowing from you."

Sir Sam Hughes, who is at the Vanderbilt, said he could not talk about his mission here, as it concerned "purely private business." Regarding the international situation he confined himself to this:

"What an eye opener these plots down here must be to many persons. Why, I can remember not so long ago when I told a friend of mine that the Germans were plotting against Great Britain. He was horror struck and said my suspicions were ridiculous. Most of us in Canada and England were as incredulous as you have been until the truth came out."

"German spy methods are possible only for a despotic country like Germany. They would never be tolerated by a democratic people."

Sir Sam expects to leave for Canada this evening.

### CHINESE PRESS NEWS

The Sin Wan Pao reports:—On the same day that Lu Yung-ting was appointed Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, parliament was discussing the advisability of abolishing the office of Inspector-General. This indicates how little the executives and legislators know of each other's plans. It is said that Lu should be a good rival to the Inspector-General of the Yangtze, Chang Hsun, as they were both disciples of Soo Yuen-chun in their youth.

The request by Lu Yung-ting for Tls. 1,200,000 to pay off Yunnan troops stationed in Kwangtung has been granted.

### Dr. L. Cugno, v.s.

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### U.S. Government Buys 400,000 Ozs. Silver

May Purchase More, Say Montagu's; Demand Continues Significant and Fitful

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*  
London, April 5 (Delayed)—

Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: Demand has continued insignificant and fitful and the London market avert (?), especially as the China exchange is falling and sales from that quarter are fairly constant. The United States Government has purchased 400,000 ounces and may purchase more.

Since February, 1916, the Indian Government has made purchases of

123,500,000 ounces, sufficient to provide for thirty-six crores of Rupees at an approximate cost of eight million sterling. As the stock of the currency reserve during this period shows a net decrease of over four crores of Rupees the amount of absorption exceeds forty crores.

It has authorised the issue of one lire and two lire notes to the value of £12,000,000 and the hoarding of silver currency is prohibited.

### 1280 GERMANS HERE

In answer to the inquiry as to the number of Germans in Shanghai, sent by the Kiangsu Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Consul here has provided the following statistics:—

(1) German residents in the International Settlement, including men, women and children, number 1,280. These have all been duly registered.

(2) About 350 rifles and pistols have been surrendered by German firms.

(3) Forty-seven Germans went back to Germany through Shanghai.

(4) Forty-five Germans have moved from Shanghai to elsewhere, among whom 19 will reside in other foreign settlements. Certificates of removal have been duly granted to all of them.

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### Billiards

Lamaroux beat Captain E. I. M. Barrett, in the semi-final of the Amateur Billiard Handicap, at the Marine Engineers Institute, last night, by 500 to 458. Barrett was giving 125 and owing 100. He made two good breaks of 40 and 42. The winner did nothing of note.

Lamaroux meets Brewer in the final. Brewer defeated Gowing in the semi-final and his other victims were Prince and Boyes.

### Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 11, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1917	916
Gross Receipts	\$30,25.26	\$8,502.32
Loss by currency depreciation	6,344.24	7,454.81
Effective Receipts	\$3,871.02	\$21,047.51
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.18	27.78
Car miles run	77,191	70,865
Passengers carried	1,356,492	1,26,171



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## THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated

Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

The depression will go away towards  
N.E. Rough weather between  
Formosa and Japan. Strong  
N.W. winds on the Yellow Sea.  
Drizzling rain and fog on the  
Lower Yangtze.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 13, 1917

Japan Welcomes America's  
Entrance in War

THE Japanese press greeted America's entrance in the war with fine spirit. In the comment now at hand, the editor of the *Chi* opened his article by congratulating the Entente Powers and the world in general on the event. He said:

"America tried by very humane methods to bring Germany back to her senses. But Germany's atrocities have not been stopped. America's armed neutrality was rendered useless. President Wilson's address made the position of America very clear. America's declaration of war is now an accomplished fact. What will be the effect of it? Germany will at once sustain a great blow from this attitude of America. America stands for peace, justice and humanity, and she tried to adhere to this national principle at the cost of all possible sacrifices."

"In spite of great losses suffered on account of German submarine policy, America has maintained her patience so far that her attitude up to date was rather irritating to outsiders. Now that America has at last taken a determined position, we can say that the whole civilised world is against Germany. The credit of the Entente Powers will rise enormously by this turn of events. It is not clear just to what extent America will engage in warfare. But so long as she is determined to crush Germany in the interest of humanity she is expected to engage in actual hostilities, at least. Her navy will become active, too, in sweeping away submarines. In case of necessity, the American army may be sent to Europe to co-operate with the Entente forces. Even if her actual participation in the war does not produce any very valuable result, yet her financial assistance will be very valuable."

"Now that America, one of the eight great Powers of the world, hitherto neutral, is to fight against Germany, there will be no more powerful neutral nation left to take up the work of mediation. It will mean a great psychological blow to Germany. The Entente Powers will be very much encouraged in their work of crushing German militarism. This determined attitude of America will hasten the final breakdown of German militarism. We heartily congratulate the Entente Powers and humanity in general."

The *Nichi* reviews the circumstances which led to the present attitude of America toward Germany, and says that Germany has been foiling America long enough. America will not be deceived any longer. Although America's participation in the war may not have any direct effect upon the war situation, since the position of America is different from that of the Entente Powers, yet the indirect assistance which the Entente Powers will receive will be unexpectedly great. America has taken enough time to come to her present decision, but she can now uphold her national dignity. This is not only a thing on which to congratulate America, but also the world.

The *Chugwai Shogyo* also reviews the circumstances which produced the present position of America against Germany, quoting copiously from the address of President Wilson and recounting facts as reported in

the news columns. The editor says that Germany has now become isolated. Internally, Germany is suffering from the lack of harmony in politics. As for Austria-Hungary, the Foreign Minister there has declared in favor of suing for peace. At the Hungarian conference it was declared that the responsibility for the present war rests with the despotic statesmen of Russia, and not the Russian people and that the Hungarian army shall not be used as a tool for the revival of despotic government in Russia which is pro-German in sentiment. The report that the German-Austrian side is planning to start a peace move again may not be altogether a false report. It is natural that such a move should be started now that America has shown a determined attitude. Should Germany continue longer in her warlike attitude, the Hohenzollern family will meet the same fate as that of the Romanoff dynasty.

The *Yomiuri* also reviews the circumstances leading up to the present American situation and says that America's participation in the war will have a great significance in the interest of humanity.

The *Yamato* pays a high tribute to President Wilson's address which it says embodies spiritually the justice of the world. The German Government has lost all credit in the world's eyes. Comparing America's lofty position the editor pities China which is irresolute and shiftless. He also pities those whose motto is Sino-Japanese friendship.

## A New Pacific Era

(The Herald of Asia)

The old Pacific era is now gradually but surely passing beyond the horizon, after its European occupation of Chinese territories and south Sea Islands, American annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, Japan's acquisition of Loo Choo, Formosa, Korea, and the southern half of Saganien, winding up with the driving out of Germany from the Pacific possessions in the present war. And the dawn of a new Pacific era, true to its name, is being heralded by the bright prospects of a better understanding and consequent co-operation in China of America and Japan, a mutual recognition of the need for interdependence of the Far Eastern neighbors, and of a better regime in Russia which will assure popular welfare and progress within the country and peaceful diplomacy and economic friendship with outside nations. If America, Russia and Japan join hands in the sincere wish, which it is needless to say Britain and France on the Pacific Ocean are sure to reciprocate, that there shall be no more quarrel over China and that all the four powers should work together to fulfil their common destiny as good neighbors, no sinister influence could possibly interfere with such a course of affairs.

The true foundation of such a new era, we are inclined to believe, is not the formation of an international federation of peace to ostracise an ambitious nation or nations, for in that event the fate of a poor or backward people must be sealed forever as the masses under a hereditary system of society had no opportunity to rise. Neither can it be a united boycott by preferential tariffs or otherwise of cheap but well-made goods, as boycott is always a double-edged sword that injures both parties at the same time. The *Ten* once shorn of his aggressive militarism will materially contribute to the sum total of human comfort and progress with his scientific mind and inimitable products. If he can not sell in foreign markets, on the other hand, he must revert to his former policy of acquiring new territories where he can buy material and dispose of finished goods duty free; and no reasonable nation would think of depriving any people or race of the right of existence.

Russia and China who have not yet fully developed their national industries and their export trade, it is true, may not have a chance of developing them without a protective tariff, but with protective tariff everywhere, cheaper capital and more skilled labor will pour in to regions where they will bring more profits than at home. After all therefore it is positively best for all parties concerned that an international free trade should be allowed to evolve the industry or industries suitable for each country, so long as there is no fear of armed conflict and consequent stoppage of importation between countries, economically interdependent. Compared with the state of things in Europe and America Japan can hardly claim a place in the industrial world; but if she fails to make herself an economic entity in such fair term, she is certainly not entitled to the respect due an independent country. Should unqualified free trade prove too great a jump to the world after the exhaustion in human and material resources after the war, even a limited application of the principle, for example, to the industries in which foreign supply can not be depended upon, would appreciably minimise chances of economic friction. As with merchandise, so with labor. In countries where free immigration may unduly injure native workers or affect political stability, an equal restriction on all nationalities would offend nobody and only benefit the industries of sparsely populated communities. Certainly there is no reason why the four great Powers on the Pacific can not form an economic group for mutual benefit.

## The Dardanelles Report As Viewed by The London Times

The first Report of the Dardanelles Commission is of melancholy interest in more senses than one. It represents the last great piece of public work carried out by the late Lord Cromer, whose courage, experience, and fine judicial temper marked him out as the ideal Chairman for so grave an inquiry. It is an authoritative and detailed record of the "origin and inception" of a gigantic failure. Incidentally, it is a dispassionate examination of the whole method of conducting war which prevailed in London during the first eight months, and indeed till a far more recent date.

This last feature of the Report is sufficient in itself to constitute it a great State document, and for special purposes it is by far the most important. The various stages of the Dardanelles operations are passing already to the domain of the historian. The relative responsibilities of the individuals concerned are now of moment mainly to themselves, except indeed in so far as proved defects in judgment and character must bar them for ever from similar chances of mischief. But it is of vital and immediate concern to us all to understand the role of a British Government in wartime and to learn the lessons of a singularly bitter experience.

We confess that we should have had serious doubts about the wisdom of so frank an exposure if there were any reason to suppose that the methods of two years ago were still in practice. As things are, we believe that the publication of this weighty document will actually strengthen popular confidence at the present time, that it will justify many changes which have hitherto been approved by instinct rather than by knowledge, and that it will serve as a wholesome warning against any attempt to restore the old conditions and the men who made them.

During the period covered by the Report—that is to say, down to the end of March, 1915—the conduct of the war was virtually in the hands of three members of the Cabinet—Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Churchill—with the assistance of certain experts, of whom by far the most important was Lord Fisher. No attempt had been made at the beginning to alter the "clumsy and inefficient machinery" which theoretically gave control to a Cabinet of twenty-two assisted by the Committee of Imperial Defence. A "War Council," consisting partly of Ministers and partly of experts, gradually came into existence and displaced even the nominal supremacy of the Cabinet; but its members were actually responsible in very different degrees. Mr. Balfour, for instance, and Lord Grey of Fallodon appear from time to time on the fringe of events, halfway between the principal actors and the outer ring of Ministers. Their position, however, was never clearly defined; nor was there a plain understanding at any time about the duties of the more important expert advisers, whose proper attitude towards Ministers forms the subject of a highly important chapter in the Report. In the case of the War Office, Lord Kitchener's great prestige combined the roles of Minister and expert in himself. Every other soldier frankly regarded himself as a silent subordinate.

On March 18 came the great naval attack on the Straits, with its heavy losses and its infinitesimal result. And five days later the combined opinion of all the naval experts consulted—Admiral de Robeck at the Dardanelles, Lord Fisher, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir Henry Jackson in London—led to the final abandonment, against Mr. Churchill's wishes, of any attempt to force the Straits by ships alone. That was the last stage of the "origin and inception" period which is covered by the present Report, and led in the end to the far more costly failure on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

There is not much credit here for anyone concerned, except the unfortunate sailors on the spot. Mr. Churchill remains, as the public have rightly held, the prime mover in the Dardanelles adventure. He was at least consistent in his purport when all the rest were vacillating. But it was the consistency of a dangerous enthusiast, who sought expert advice only where he could be sure of moulding it to his own opinion, and unconsciously deceived both himself and his colleagues about the real character of his technical support. All things considered, the nation may well be thankful that they were saved in the end, by the suppression of Mr. Churchill, from a still more extensive disaster in the Straits.

Lord Fisher's fault was of a different kind. Clearly he never cared at heart for the attack on the Dardanelles, but his formal objections were always based on his preference for an attack elsewhere and not on any inherent unsoundness in Mr. Churchill's plan. It cannot be held, therefore, that he seriously protested and was overruled, and the Commission rightly condemns the "feeble excuse that the business of so great an expert was only to answer specific questions. Astonishing as it must seem in a man of his reputation for decision, the verdict on Lord Fisher is that he failed to be resolute in time.

Of Lord Kitchener's distinguished

legitimate subject of inquiry. On November 25 it was first seriously discussed by the War Council, which rejected it. Then, on January 2, an appeal from Russia for some demonstration against the Turks led to its reconsideration, and the original scheme of a joint naval and military operation, which its authors always preferred, gradually took shape as a purely naval enterprise. The change, it is clear, was never due to expert agreement. It was simply the consequence of Lord Kitchener's refusal to provide the soldiers and of Mr. Churchill's determination to persist whether with or without them. On January 13, after some correspondence with the Admiral in the Mediterranean, a highly important meeting of the War Council ended in the decision that "the Admiralty should prepare for a naval expedition in February." No protest was made, and the views of the experts were described to the Prime Minister as "very favorable." By January 28, however, when the War Council met again, it had become clear to every one that Lord Fisher had misgivings. He had expressed his views three days earlier in a general memorandum on naval policy, without, however, condemning the attack on the Dardanelles. At the Council meeting itself he was with difficulty prevented from resigning on the ground that a decision was now to be taken, but he yielded in the end to the pressure of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill and definitely undertook the operation.

From that moment, according to Mr. Churchill, the matter passed from "the region of balancings and misgivings" into "the domain of action." Perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in the words of another witness, that from that moment "we drifted into the big military attack." The purely naval operation still held the field, but the notion that it could be abandoned, if a failure, disappeared. The loss-of-prestige argument gathered strength. Preparations to mass troops in the Aegean Islands were begun, countermanded, and resumed. An acute and deplorable difference arose in particular over the proposal to send out the famous 29th Division. By February 16 the War Council was finally committed to the employment of troops on a large scale, but its decision was nullified for three more precious weeks by vacillation and delay at the War Office. Meanwhile the first rather ineffective bombardment of the outer forts had taken place on February 19, Sir Ian Hamilton had been appointed to command the assembling troops, and a fresh Admiral was in charge of the naval program, which he was led to regard as an instruction from home. On March 18 came the great naval attack on the Straits, with its heavy losses and its infinitesimal result. And five days later the combined opinion of all the naval experts consulted—Admiral de Robeck at the Dardanelles, Lord Fisher, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir Henry Jackson in London—led to the final abandonment, against Mr. Churchill's wishes, of any attempt to force the Straits by ships alone. That was the last stage of the "origin and inception" period which is covered by the present Report, and led in the end to the far more costly failure on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

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Above all, we have swept away at one stroke the whole confused procedure under which Cabinets, War Council, informal conferences, and independent Ministers assumed responsibility at haphazard, and unknown to one another, for vital decisions of strategy. If there are still critics of the small War Cabinet, with its daily session and its unquestioned authority, they are likely, we think, to be less vocal after this appalling revelation of the necessities which at last produced the change. Even the constitutional sticklers for a Government of the older pattern will hardly defend a system under which Cabinet knew nothing of a great projected operation till the guns were trained on the forts. For the truth is that Mr. Lloyd George has not merely systematised and quickened the conduct of the war. He has actually restored, instead of weakening, the unity of the supreme control. In making provision against the delays of a debating society, he has also rendered it impossible henceforward that individual strategists should commit the country without the constant supervision of a body of responsible colleagues. The overlapping and confusion which still exist in other directions have at least been eliminated in the supreme business of directing campaigns.



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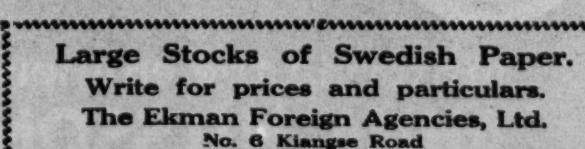
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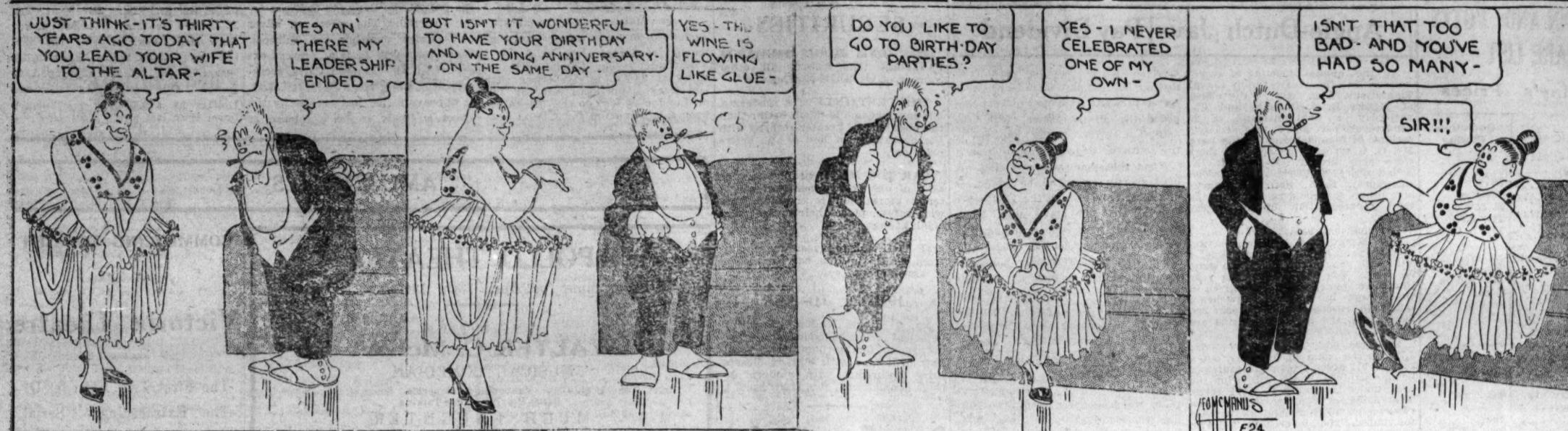
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## French Fashions For Spring

New York, March 15.—There are quite enough changes in the new clothes arriving from Paris to make every woman shake her head in despair and say that she must have a new gown, whether or not her dress allowance can be stretched to cover it.

There are women who hold out that the gowns of Autumn can be renovated to meet the demands of Spring, and the forehanded person is already at work in the sewing room having her skirts reshaped

and her bodices built up or down to meet the requirements of the hour. The dressmakers are divided into two classes of opinion—those who are worried over the seeming similarity between the Spring gowns and those of last Autumn, and others who are blowing the trumpet loudly to proclaim that the modern silhouette compels every woman to discard whatever she has and buy things that are new.

Paris has spoken, however, and every side one hears of nothing but the difficulties of buying clothes in Paris this month and last. Those who have escaped the terrors of the "barred zone" think more of their experience than of the clothes they bought. All means of transportation seemed at an end just when the buyers had spent thousands of dollars in the French houses, and shipments are still far from what they should be. It was a tremendous time for the Americans in Paris, running on close parallel with the stirring events and the perplexities about transportation that took place the first week of August, 1914.

There should be a medal of honor for all the buyers who have shown such courage and taken such gambling chances in getting to and from Paris during the last two and a half years. As many women as men have gone across, and some of them have sailed in the face of every known danger and remained calm in the midst of hysterical panics concerning personal safety.

The man or woman who insists upon shouting aloud for American fashions for American women feels that these buyers had far better remain at home and create designs in this country, but these are the people who do not know or who ignore the real industrial situation.

The kernel of the situation at this moment is that Paris has spoken. That is the phrase one hears on every side among the commercialists. We know what we should wear. The gowns have been shown our buyers, and as many as possible have been

shipped to this country. We may talk all we please about our own fashions following our own flag, but all fashions become ours after they have had their source in Paris, in a limited district of the city.

## The Drastic Changes

A mere cursory glimpse at a fore-gathering of French gowns may convince the casual onlooker that nothing is to be feared from the new styles. Old gowns will do; old suits will serve; old wraps are not thrown in the shadow; and last Summer's hat can be revived to meet this Spring's need.

That is the opinion of a most casual observer. The truth is that the changes are more drastic than even the reporters and prophets felt they would be. Paris has been insidious in introducing a silhouette that will grow as the days lengthen and that will soon make the gowns of yesterday look too old-fashioned for even trivial uses, unless they are altered by a skillful hand.

## Paquin Emphasises Suits

What is known as the American uniform was conspicuously lacking during the first openings in Paris, but Mme. Paquin, Dorecoll, and Drecoll came out with tailored suits that met the expectations of the American buyers.

The Paquin ones were particularly good, but no one style was emphasized. Mme. Paquin has always liked the three-quarter coat, and she was the first person to revive it a few years ago. It was then regarded as too old-fashioned for any American woman to take up, and yet, a year after, it was universal in this country.

The knee-length jackets that the house of Paquin showed have the barrel effect between the waist and knee, and are worn over an exceedingly narrow skirt that is from two to four inches longer than what the women have worn over here for two years.

Paquin also revives the redingote with a narrow hem and slender waistline, but the barrel effect is given in the middle. This house also insists upon the short coat. It is made somewhat like an old-fashioned basque, with a short peplum that clings to the body, although it is cut circular. Paquin introduced a coat like this last Autumn which was excessively liked by the women who had turned away from the long coat, and it is probable that with its revival for this Spring it will gain headway before June.

Paquin, like Jenny and Premet, uses the unusually wide, loose girdle on all gowns. She does not

touch the Empire waistline, which nearly all the other houses show in two or three of the best gowns of their collections, and she does not go in for the mediaeval girdle, which has not been relinquished by every other designer, but added to the belt over the normal waistline.

## Paquin's New Coats

The house of Royant, which is not as well known to the public as it should be, but sufficiently well known to our buyers to have the fashions brought to this country every few months, has sent out an exceptionally good looking coat to match each one-piece frock. It is a diversion from the Winter top coat, which often turned out to be a troublesome problem, although as a garment it was well-nigh indispensable.

This new coat is like a cape that has little fullness and hangs limply against the body. It is slashed at each side from the hem up to above the knees, and the sleeves are loose and bell-shaped. The only trimming used, no matter what the color of the coat, is a pointed, floriated design of machine stitching. This stitching is by no means commonplace; it is easily done in America, but it is very expensive. It is a loose chainstitch that must be perfectly done in order to carry out the sharp, interlacing outlines of the design. Beige, string color and dark blue are used for these coats and the material is a kind of soft broadcloth. The machine stitching is in black.

## Dorecoll and the Redingote

Jenny is not the only important designer in Paris who put out the redingote for the Spring. Her house has never relinquished the redingote idea, but has played upon the one theme in different ways.

Paquin and Dorecoll come back to the actual redingote in the form of a slim coat with a slight curve below the hips to show that the oval silhouette, as the French call it, is approved.

Dorecoll has always held a high reputation for coat suits and for whatever is tailored, and he makes the straight redingote which opens in front over a narrow skirt of satin or crepe de chine, as opposed to the worsted fabric of the coat. He also combines foulard and serge and crepe and serge.

The house of Dorecoll is one of the few that make afternoon gowns with full skirts. It is true that this fullness is not displayed as much

at the hem as it was last Autumn, but there is not the straight, pull-down line that the buyers feel is entirely new and will be accepted.

Everywhere among the gowns at this house, as well as at the other houses, there is a strong Eastern influence, the East of old Japan and China, and the designers admit that they have gone to Chinese proclains and famous old prints in Paris for various parts of the new clothes, and especially for colors and embroideries.

## Bernard's New Coats

The Americans look to Bernard for good looking suits, but the buy-

ers say that since the men in this establishment have given over their places to women, the strictly tailored style of the coats and skirts is not so pronounced. However, the new suits that are put out by this house show the peg-top skirt, several inches shorter than some of the more conservative houses make it, and quite narrow at the hem. The jackets come to the hips and have broad revers. Serge and soft broadcloth, as well as the heavy Chinese silks, are used for these suits. Bernard also uses the striped skirt and the plain jacket of the Incroyable period.

## "CONGO" ROOFING

We carry big stocks of this popular roofing  
in  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, & 3 ply.

Samples and prices from  
EASTERN TRADING CO., LTD.  
13 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.  
Telephone 841.



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## "Cygnotite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate.  
"Cygnotite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead  
and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor  
assume a glassy condition.

Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual  
Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd  
SHANGHAI

Always the best  
dance music  
—Victrola

Perfect music for every dance occasion — whether the most formal or the most informal.

Victrola dance music always has a "dancy" quality that gives wings to your feet. Always the most popular and most melodious selections—always played by musicians skilled in the music of the dance.

Ask us about easy terms on  
Victrolas. \$15 to \$400.

VICTOR AGENTS  
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.  
VICTOR  
THE WITNESS VOICE

ADVANTAGES  
OF  
GAS RADIATORS:

1. Cheap.
2. Clean.
3. Portable.
4. Perfect Combustion therefore, No Waste.
5. Enormous Heating Power.
6. Minimum Gas Consumption.
7. Maximum Heat.<sup>1</sup>

Hire: 50 cents per month.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Office,

5 Thibet Road.

Showroom,  
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## Borden's "Eagle" Brand Milk

Has been extensively used for over sixty years throughout the World

THE BEST  
FOOD  
for



INFANTS  
and  
CHILDREN

For sale by all dealers,

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,  
AGENTS.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	Tls. 560.
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.	
Marine Insurances	
China Fire	Tls. 155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 322 1/2 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	Tls. 103.
Shanghai Tug (o.)	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug (f.)	Tls. 46 1/2.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 288.90.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raup	Tls. 215 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 121 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 11 1/2.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 83 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 82 1/2 Sa.
Weihsien Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	Tls. 58 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105.
International	Tls. 76.
International Pref.	Tls. 68.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 117 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 134 1/2 B.
Yangtzeepoo	Tls. 5.
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Buster Tile	Tls. 28
China Sugar	Tls. 114 B.
Green Island	Tls. 8.55 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sunatara	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	Tls. 60.
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 95 B.
Moutrie	Tls. 335.
Watson	Tls. 56 1/2.
Weeks	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11 1/2.
Amherst	Tls. 1.10 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 B.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1 1/2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 1/2.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13.35.
Cheng	Tls. 2.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 18.
Karaan	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 18.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3.50 B.
Permata	Tls. 1.20 B.
Reparah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Sekee	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 15.
Senawang	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 8.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 13.
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 1.80 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungai	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.96.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 2 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.10 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 20 1/2.
Tebong	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 6.05 B.
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. L. and E. Lumber	Tls. 118.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	Tls. 2.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 75.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 85.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 230 B.

## Anglo-Dutch [Java] Pay Dividend

At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., yesterday, a final dividend of 25 candareens per share was declared, making fifty candareens for the year. Mr. G. Grayrigg presided and there were also present Messrs. R. N. Truman, E. S. Kadoorie, S. A. Hardoon (directors), S. A. Seth (secretary) and other shareholders bringing the total representation up to 105,084 shares.

The chairman said:

The report of the accounts having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, take some as read. You will notice this year that the statement of areas is given in the report in acres, a boun being taken to represent 1.75 acres. The details of the separate estates are set out on another page.

The area planted with Hevea, viz: 2,780, is the same as last year, but a further 311 acres are in the course of being planted, which will bring the acreage up to 3,091 acres. The manager reported that we have no further land suitable for rubber. The 58 acres planted with bamboo and lantana will be useful, as the product will be used for estate buildings, etc.

The coffee crop exceeded the estimate and was 2,325 piculs, which cost to harvest £1,171.10 per picul and realised £13,1810 1/2 per picul, compared with £12,65 1/2 last year. The high prices ruling in 1916 cannot be expected in 1917, owing to the restriction placed by the Government on the export and import of coffee.

Of the estimated crop of 2,300 piculs for 1917, a thousand piculs have been sold at Guilders 28 per picul, which equals £2.68 per picul (at exchange Guilders 12 to the Pound). With regard to the future prospects of the coffee, I cannot do better than tell you what the visiting agent says in his report of January this year.

"The Hevea is looking particularly well, but the coffee now shows signs that the shade is getting too heavy for it. There will doubtless be a blossom again in 1917, but we do not think that it will be large enough to make it advisable to keep the coffee."

"We think that if, after the 1917 harvest was finished, the coffee trees were cut out, the increased amount of rubber that would be obtained, owing to the easier supervision, would more than counteract the loss caused by the loss of the coffee trees. We cannot, of course, say anything definite."

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

## 'aid-up Capital ..... \$220,000

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF  
INTEREST, GRANTED ON  
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for"

"A Brief Explanation  
of the Principles upon  
which Life Assurance  
is Founded,"

to

Head Office,  
The China Mutual Life  
Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared to  
grant policies against Fire on  
Foreign and Native Risk at Current  
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

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## LAND SURVEYING

Of Any Description

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CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

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INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES

THE ONE HUGE FORTUNE-BUILDER that dwarfs all other sources of wealth is real estate.

THE CERTAINTY of a moderate, but sure, income is much better than the possibility of greater returns with the probability of loss of the entire principal.

FAR TOO MANY people, for the sake of one or two per cent of interest more than is commensurate with safety, place their entire principal at hazard.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

## HOUSES TO LET

No. 67 Route Vallon. Beautiful detached residence, containing drawing room, dining-room, large hall four bedrooms with built-in closets three bathrooms with modern fittings, tennis court, etc., from April 1

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 Kiangse Road, Phone 60.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 12, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Tls. Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 84=Tls. 1.19 @ 72.4=

Mex. \$1.64

Mex. Dollars. Market rate. 72.15

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver: —

Copper Cash: 1771

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3 1/2=Tls. 5.78

Exch. @ 72.4=Mex. \$ 7.98

Peking Bar: 302

Native Interest: .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 36 1/2.

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m-s: %

4 m-s: %

6 m-s: %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.47

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 476 3/4

Consols: £ —

Bank's Buying Rates

London: 4 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2

London: 4 m-s. Doey. 3-7 1/2

London: 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2

London: 6 m-s. Doey. 3-7 1/2

Paris: 4 m-s. 497

New York: 4 m-s. 85 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE  
RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 518 @ 3/8 1/2 = £1

" @ 481 1/2 = Francs 5.38

" 1 No quotation Marks 4.88

" 1 @ 42% Gold \$1.00

" 1 @ 62% Yen 1.80

" 1 @ 15% Rupees 2.90

" 1 @ 2.88 Roubles 3.21

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

\* Nominal.

English company, an additional 645 shares of Guilders 1,000 each were issued, bringing the issued capital of the Dutch company up to Guilders 2,000.

The accounts of the English company require very little explanation, but I would call your attention to the way we have dealt with the premium on the sale of 20,000 shares.

You will note that the premium of Tls. 60,000 has been applied to the reduction of the cost of the shares in the Dutch company.

The net profit for the year amounts to Tls. 152,134.75, to which must be added balance from 1915, Tls. 35,63.2, making a total of Tls. 188,998.37.

Deducting from this the interim dividend paid July 10, 1916, Tls. 87,500, there remains available Tls. 101,458.7.

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,500,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 88 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman. Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E. Sir Cuthbertson, Esq. Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq. The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq. Bankers: The Bank of England. The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Iloilo Puket Bangkok Iloilo Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Bombay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower) Haiphong New York Burma) Hankow Peking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Canton Mengtze Singapore Djibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondichery Peking Toulane Haiphong Papeete Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The Union of London and Sons' Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays; Crédit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filière de la Société Générale de Belgique Société Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS. London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd. Brussels: Société Générale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Société Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETE, Manager for China.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:— Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman. A. J. Plummer Esq., Deputy Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. E. V. D. Parr, Esq. W. L. Patten, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking Bangkok Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN. Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay Hailan Peking Calcutta Hankow Shanghai Chanchun Harbin Tientsin (Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau (chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama Dainy (Dairen o-A) 35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI.

Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed £15,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 1860.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital £300,000.00

Reserves £10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) £1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN.

General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserves \$10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

M. DEMETE, Manager for China.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:— Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Kaifeng, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhan, Yangtze, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuan, etc. etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG. Manager.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking Bangkok Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtau Iloilo Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN. Manager.

Russia-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

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London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

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For Eastern Branches and Agencies: Bombay Hailan Peking Calcutta Hankow Shanghai Chanchun Harbin Tientsin (Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau (chendze) Newchwang Vladivostock Chefoo Nicolayevsk Yokohama Dainy (Dairen o-A) 35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

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Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 17	12 A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
18	5:00	San Francisco	China	Jap.	C. M. S. S. Co.
19	5:00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	5:00	San Francisco	Colombia	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
May 1	5:00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	5:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	5:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	5:00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
24	5:00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 13	3:00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	6:00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	6:00	Yokohama, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	6:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	5:00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	D. K.
19	5:00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	8:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumamare maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
22	10:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	8:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	8:30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	8:30	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 13	2:30	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 2	..	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	12 A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	4:30	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	4:00	Ningpo	1411 <sup>1510</sup>	Br.	B. & S.
12	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
14	5:30	Ningpo	Kiangtse n	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	5:30	Ningpo	Taihsun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
14	5:30	Amoy & Swatow	Heinchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
11	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
14	A.M.	Poochow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Swatow	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shinkang	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 13	3:00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
14	2:00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Yen maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
15	noon	Chinwangtse	Yi do maru	Jap.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	noon	Tsingtao	Hsinming	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	noon	Chinwangtse	Tooman	Jap.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	10:00	Chinwangtse, Chetoo & 1'st	1'st	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
11	12:30	Chinwangtse	Padou	Jap.	B. & S.
12	7:30	Chinwangtse	Yakatim maru	Jap.	N. M. R.
13	8:00	Wenhaiwei, Chetoo & 1'st	1'st	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
15	8:00	Tsingtao	Fanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 3	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Tsoumaru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Poing	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Ninghao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Kuangyung	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Taiee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Kiaucho	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Liachow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Liachow	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Liachow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Liachow	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Yongyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Kuangtuan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	M.N.	do	Wuchin	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	M.N.	do	Tadi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Barth
Apr 12	Wuchow	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	12 Newchau	Chi	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	12 Hongkong	Yinchow	3141	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	12 Tientsin	Hsinming	192	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
..	12 Hankow	Loongwo	1425	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
..	28	88	238	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SH4

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 19	Tientsin & Canton	Kw. 111	175	Br.	B. & S.
12	Hankow etc.	Changkung	1311	Br.	B. & S.
12	Yinchow etc.	Kasai maru	287	Chi.	N. Y. K.
12	Hongkong & Canton	Kiangtse	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
12	Nitapo	Shantung	1807	Br.	B. & S.
12	Nitapo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Barth
Apr 12	111	Amoy	1221	Chi.	B. & S.	MBKW
..	12	Amoy	1202	Chi.	A. S. C.	MBKW
..	5	Hongkong	3-68	Chi.	A. S. C.	BXII
Apr 1	Hongkong	Chihow	129	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	

## SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, May 6, 1917  
YOKOHAMA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, May 14, 1917  
KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,500 Capt. T. Shirai, June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, April 17  
YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara, April 29  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, April 21  
CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, April 24  
HAKUAI MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, April 28

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE.

SADO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 13

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. K. Yagiu, April 19, 1917  
KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. S. Saito, April 26, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

KAGA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Komatsubara, April 15  
AWA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU ..... 12,500 April 19, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKI MARU ..... 10,000 April 17, 1917  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 May 15, 1917  
TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
No. 6 Kiangse Road

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Mail	Mail
101. S.	1. B.	2. B.	3. B.	4. B.	5. B.	6. B.	7. B.
208. S	300. 0	400. 0	500. 0	600. 0	700. 0	800. 0	900. 0
234. 111. 685	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84
230. 1117. 640	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84
000. 1128. 680	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84
1910. 680	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84	230. 84

Local	Mail	Lux	Local	Mail	Lux	Local	Mail
5. 3.	—	—	5. 3.	—	—	5. 3.	—
715. 1100	—	0	715. 1100	—	0	715. 1100	—
726. 1100	—	271	726. 1100	—	271	726. 1100	—
745. 1200	—	78	745. 1200	—	78	745. 1200	—
718. 1500	—	148	718. 1500	—	148	718. 1500	—
1407. 1748	—	148	1407. 1748	—	148	1407. 1748	—
1801. 2021	—	—	1801. 2021	—	—	1801. 2021	—
7. 220	—	—	7. 220	—	—	7. 220	—
200. 2021	—	—	200. 2021	—	—	200. 2021	—
108. 2221	—	66	108. 2221	—	66	108. 2221	—
1300. 088	—	318	1300. 088	—	318	1300. 088	—
1315. 048	—	877	1315. 048	—	877	1315. 048	—
1558. 450	—	—	1558. 450	—	—	1558. 450	—
9. 420	—	—	9. 420	—	—	9. 420	—
680. 457	—	—	680. 457	—	—	680. 457	—
1156. 828	—	523	1156. 828	—	523	1156. 828	—
1208. 840	—	600	1208. 840	—	600	1208. 840	—
1687. 1182	—	—	1687. 1182	—	—	1687. 1182	—
1842. 1300	—	631	1842. 1300	—	631	1842. 1300	—

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express
16. 10.	10.	—	1. 15.	1. 15.
B. S. 1.	B. S. 1.	—	B. S. 1.	B. S. 1.
11. 1200	—	0	11. 1200	—
2300. 1400	—	0	2300. 1400	—
700. 2100	—	193	700. 2100	—

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. a — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September 1916

## BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

## Drink Sparklis' Pure Aerated Waters

sterilized by the latest process

THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS

Sweet waters 75 cts. per doz. Soda, pints 50 cts. per doz.

Manufactured by

THE SPARKLIS AERATED WATER FACTORY, LTD.

No. 76 North Szechuan Road.

Tel. North 255

## Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

## S/S "HATTIE LUCKENBACH"

THE S/S "Hattie Luckenbach" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their B/Ls for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of the goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within 10 days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by the consignees of the cargo. Examination of damaged goods will take place at the wharf on April 14th at 10 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents, Union Building

18423

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agents.

Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.

13293

## NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjiong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

13290

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking — Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North — Down

STATIONS.

Local

Slow

Coolie Goods

Fast

R.S.

Night Express

R.S.

Local&lt;/

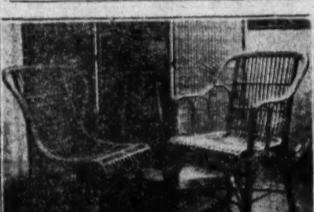
# Business and Official Notices

## NOTICE

ON and after May 1st, this company will establish its own agency at Shanghai, and until further notice will continue to be located at 53 Szechuan Road.  
**TOYO KISEN KAISHA,**  
 (Oriental S.S. Co.)  
 T. N. ALEXANDER, Agents.  
 Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13456

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), having established their own agency at Shanghai, the undersigned will cease to act as agents for this corporation on and after May 1st.

The American Trading Company,  
 W. A. BURNS, Agent.  
 Shanghai, April 11th, 1917. 13457

  
**SUN LING & CO.**  
 Manufacturers and exporters of  
 RATTAN AND WICKERWORK  
 of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.  
 Design Books kept at the only address below.  
**SUN LING & CO.**  
 1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.  
 Tel. West 1373. 13453

## NOTICE

**H. Diepen & Company**  
 During my temporary absence, Mr. Lennart Tham will act as representative of this firm.

**HELD STROMWALL,**  
 Representative.  
 Shanghai, April 18th, 1917. 13460

**H. S. Honigsberg & Co., INCORPORATED**

THE public are hereby notified that accounts payable by the company will be paid on the 25th inst. of every month.

S. A. SETH,  
 Treasurer.  
 13465

**Last 2 Days!!!**  
 SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS  
 for  
 TODAY  
 at  
**HILL'S BAZAAR**  
 119 Szechuan Road. 13344

**Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.**  
 (Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**CHINA REPLY CO., LTD.**  
 Secretaries & General Managers.  
 12426

## BILL SMITH



"UPPER CRUST"  
 HIGHBALLS  
 ARE A WELCOME  
 CHANGE.  
 EASILY MADE  
 JUST  
 "UPPER CRUST"  
 AND  
 D Y GINGERALE.  
**Ask Bill**

**Garnier, Quelch & Co.**  
 Wine Merchants

**The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.,**  
 Secretaries & General Managers.  
 Shanghai, 13th April, 1917. 13450

**the Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited**  
 (Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,**  
 General Managers.  
 Shanghai, 11th April, 1917. 13446

## LOST

A Godown bill, marked O, for 150 packages of yellow sugar, 131 of which having been discharged, the balance being 19 packages, shipped by S.S. "Sinning" trip No. 12, has been lost.

The public are hereby warned against accepting the said bill, which has been declared null and void at the Wah Tung Godown of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

TSE WOO.  
 志和啟

13440

When you think of an Article which is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuan Province, manufactured of *crepe de chine*, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

**The Marco Polo Scarf**  
 Price Prepaid: \$4.25  
 Postage & Duty Free.

**WIDLER & COMPANY,**  
 Chungking, West China

**Business and Official Notices**  
 are Continued on  
 Page 11

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
 COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

**KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.**

IMPORTERS OF

**AMERICAN PRODUCTS**

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

**KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM**

Foreign and Native Eggs for sale. Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid.

## PRICES

Foreign Eggs for setting ..... \$2.75 for 12  
 Foreign Eggs for table ..... 1.00 for 35  
 Native Eggs, first-grade ..... 1.00 for 60  
 Native Eggs, second-grade ..... 1.00 for 70

Chung Hsin Road (Just opposite the S. N. Railway station)

(近寶山路在中興路口).

**MIKASA & COMPANY**

JAPANESE SILK STORE

have removed to the more commodious premises at No. 43a Bubbling Well Road (Arts & Crafts Building), where they are showing a new and well-assorted line of all kinds of Silk Goods.

13241

**SCIENTIFIC EYE-TESTING**

Precise  Fine  
 Duplication Repairing

## ACCURATE LENS GRINDING

Toric and Kryptok Lenses, Sun-glasses, Protection Goggles & Everything Optical  
 Special rate to Doctor's prescriptions

**CHINESE OPTICAL COMPANY**

P 352 Nanking Road. cor. Lloyd Road

Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Changsha, Hangchow

**CLARKE'S CIRQUE**

At Chang Su Ho Gardens

First Performance, Monday, April 16, at 9.15 p.m.

The Most Brilliant Assembly of Artists Ever Brought Together.  
**ALL EUROPEANS**

FIRST VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

MESDAMES: CLARKE MULDOON (The Solid Man)  
 BENNETT MARTINEZ  
 ALEXI-EE ROBLES  
 MA TINEZ COSGRAVE  
 BENO ARD B. WLER  
 GI-COSI CARKE  
 MULLIGAN  
 VINCENT & MORIS.

Boxes (6 Seats) ..... \$15.00 Rear Chairs ..... \$1.00  
 " Single Seat ..... 3.00 Circle ..... 0.50  
 Front Chairs ..... 2.00 Gallery ..... 0.30

Children Half Price.

Booking at **ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.**

Afternoon Performances: SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 5.30

**FOR SALE**  
 A Large Number of  
**NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS**

at prices to suit everybody.

LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,  
 TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS  
 of well-known

French, British and American makes.

TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

**AUTO CASTLE** 228, Avenue Joffre  
 (opposite French Fire Station) Tel. West 412

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
 be Prepaid

Replies must be  
 called for

## APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE**

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482 8408

**Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens**

(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

13298 A 14

TO LET, one large house at 112-a Bubbling Well Road, tennis lawn, stable, electrical fittings, gas. Also furniture and piano. Inspection can only be made between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

13452 A 15

TO BE LET, the 6-roomed house, No. 44 Rue Amiral Bayle. Fitted with kitchen range, hot and cold water and electric light. Also the large semi-detached house, with garden, No. 50. Will be painted to suit tenant. Apply to Denham & Rose. Tel. 803.

13298 A 14

CHINA Realty Company, Limited: To let, No. 114 Bubbling Well Road, from May 1st, four rooms, small garden. Rent Tls. 85 per month.

13298 A 14

TO LET, furnished rooms, with bathrooms, from \$20 upwards. Vicinity close to Garden Bridge. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

13454, T. F.

TO LET, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 57 Range Road.

13434 A 13

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, Range Road. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

13427 A 12

TO LET, one flat (two or three rooms and kitchen) in a private house. Apply to Box 33 Boone Road.

13417 A 13

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Immediate possession, terms moderate. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

13405 A 14

WANTED: Male stenographer, American or British, qualified for position paying beginning salary of \$300 Mex. per month. Address application to Students' Aid Department, International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai.

13445 A 14

WANTED: Spanish correspondent for local mercantile firm. Must know the language thoroughly. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

13438 A 14

WANTED, for American firm, male steno-typist, American preferred. Permanent position with prospects of advancement. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

13418 A 17

WANTED by Dutch firm in healthy port, office assistant of neutral nationality. Age about 25. Good chances for the right man. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

13422 A 13

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist, who could assist in general office work. Must have a thorough knowledge of English and be able to furnish a guarantee. Very good wages. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

13437 A 12

WANTED, private lessons in typewriting, by a gentleman. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

13458 A 14

LESSONS in Russian and English given by experienced professional young lady teacher. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

13414 A 14

WANTED: Reward \$250. On Saturday evening, April 7, between Lyceum Theatre and Astor House, probably near Russian Post Office, an oval sapphire ring, color dark blue cornflower, platinum claw setting, weight about eleven carats. Reward to be paid by Thomas Cook & Sons, Foochow Road.

13400 A 14

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

13444 A 14

## Exchange and Mart